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U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Of Tested Garden

Seed



1918

The J. Wilder Seed Company

ESTABLISHED 1853

Queen City's *Quality* Seed Store

139-141 WEST SIXTH STREET (near Elm)

Phone, Canal 3111

CINCINNATI, OHIO

GARDEN AND FARM CALENDAR.

Information Given Here Applies to Cincinnati and Climate and Location Similar; for Other Sections Allowances Must be Made According as They Are Early or Late.

JANUARY

Send order for seeds now, while stocks are full, so as to have them on hand as the sowing season comes around. We can sow late if desired. Prepare hotbeds, start in them early Cabbages, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower, Onion and Parsley and some other flower seeds which require transplanting. (See list under Flower Seeds.)

Outdoors—As the weather will permit prepare the ground for later crops. Top-dress Asparagus beds with manure and salt; mulch Strawberries with straw; prune trees and small bush fruits; haul leaves and compost them with manure. On lawns, snows, Clover and heavy Grass seeds can be sown on wheat or grass fields.

FEBRUARY

If not already sown start in hotbeds or cold frames early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower, Onion and Flower seeds for transplanting; late in the month Egg Plants and Peppers. These require warmer bed than the other seeds mentioned.

Outdoors—The last of the month if favorable weather, sow early Peas, Spring Kale, Beet, Spinach, Carrots, Celery, Rabbet and Parsley. Set Onion sets, Hamstrub, Asparagus and Rhubarb. Plant trees and bush fruits. Sow Winter Evergreen Lawn Grass. Toward the end of the month sow Canada Field Peas with Oats for early hay. Clover and Grass seeds can be sown this month, also Rape for grazing and soiling.

MARCH

Seeds for early plants can now be started in cold frames or window boxes instead of hotbeds. Tender seeds, such as Egg Plants, Peppers and tender flower seeds, require a little more heat.

Outdoors—The sooner most hardy seeds are in, the better. We name them in the order in which they should be sown. Garden Peas in varieties for succession. Onion, Celery, Spinach, Leek, Parsley, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Asparagus, Carrot, Parsnip and Salsify. Plant Irish Potatoes, Asparagus, Rhubarb roots and Onion sets if not already done. Set out Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onion and Lettuce plants from hotbeds after they have hardened by leaving the glass open at nights. Sow Barley in a warm border. Sow Cabbage seed for summer crop. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, also this is the proper month for sowing Lawn Grass.

For the Farm—Winter and Spring Oats, Canada Field Peas, with Oats, Clover seeds, Grass seeds in all sorts, Tobacco seeds should all be sown quickly. Plant Artichokes for hay, sow Dwarf Essex Rape.

APRIL

Seeds that have not previously been put in as recommended in the preceding months can still be sown, except that instead of using hotbeds for hardy sorts of plants, they can now be sown in beds in the open ground. Summer Cabbage, Lettuce and Tomatoes should be sown for succession to follow the earliest sorts. Likewise Beets, Radish, Peas. The first planting of Artichokes, Herbs, Corn, Snap Beans and Okra can be made early this month, and Cucumber, Squash, Cantaloupe and Watermelon the latter part, if the weather is favorable otherwise defer until May. Cabbage, Lettuce, Cauliflower, Onion and Beet plants, which have been started earlier, should be transplanted; also Strawberry plants set, as this is the best month. Sweet Potatoes can be put in hotbeds previously used for Cabbage. Lawn Grass can still be sown, and all Clover and Grass seeds. Sow Mangel Wurzel and Stock Beets. Plant Corn for early crop.

MAY

This is the month for sowing most tender seeds out of doors, and all other seeds which were not sown previously in soil put in out of doors. If Cucumber, Cauliflower, Watermelon and Squash have not been planted, put them in as early as possible. Sow Beans for succession, Lima and Pole Beans, and planting should be made early. Cabbage seed for fall and winter use. Set out plants of Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potato and Egg Plant. Continue sowing flower seeds and plant bulbs.

For the Farm—Sow Beets and Mangel Wurzel for winter feeding and stock can still be sown, also all Sorghums, Millet, Fodder Plants, Cow Peas, Soy, Navy and Vicia Beans can be planted. Keep down weeds and destroy the first crop of insects effectually.

JUNE

Set out Cabbages, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Peppers and Sweet Potatoes. Sow Tomato for late crop, Beans and Cabbage and Cauliflower for winter use. Plant Onions, Watermelon, Cucumber, Cucumber Squash and Pumpkin for late use. Set out and Pole Beans, and Sweet Corn for succession.

For the Farm—Sow the Millets, Cow Peas, Sorghums, and Beets, Navy Beans and Mangel Wurzel. Mangel Wurzel seeds can yet be sown for stock, but the seed should be sown earlier for better results.

JULY

Plant early Beans for succession and Sweet Corn for late cropping and use. Set out late Cabbages plants for winter use, otherwise Celery Plants. This is the best month to set Beets—Lima and they do best to crop. Plant Cucumbers for picking and seeds, and Egg Plants for winter use. Set Tomato seed now.

For the Farm—Sow Cucumber or Hamstrub, Millet for hay or fodder, Beans for winter feeding or stock. Blackland can be sown for food or an improvement of the soil and for grain. Sow Beets, Beans, Black, Black-seed, and White-seed Cow Peas. Early Cucumber Cane at the last work of June.

AUGUST

Continue planting Snap Beans for the later and middle. If any Cabbage plants remain untransplanted, put out by now. Likewise Celery plants. Turn off the hose of water before planting of the plants are large. Sow Lettuce seed for fall use, Beans, Cabbage, Spinach, and Kale. Finish sowing Blackland seed. All kinds of early seeds can be sown during this month. Kitchen Cucumber is one of the last crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place where crops have been cleared off. It is not required for food, it will improve the soil and be useful to manure when turned under.

For the Farm—Buckwheat, Rex and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing, and strawstacks will make a crop of grain.

SEPTEMBER

Our Fall Cabbages should about August 20th, sown fall for betterment about seeds and bulbs for late sowing, make the upon sowing. Sow Lettuce, potato Beans, etc., also winter Cabbage, Cucumber, Turnips, Muskard, Corn Salad and Kale. Onion bulbs, Hamstrub, Potatoes, can be planted toward the end of the month. Sow Winter Evergreen Lawn Grass, continue with manure to the strawberry and lettuce of a better than a newly kept ground lawn.

For the Farm—Sow Cucumber, Clover this month. Winter Oats will do well sown this month, so they will not require before winter. Sow all kinds of Grain and Clover seeds and Winter or Fall Vetch. Continue to sow Barley and Rice as they are needed for winter grazing or well on for grain.

OCTOBER

Put out Onion sets. Sow Turnips for stock, Kale, Muscard, Spinach and Lettuce. Sow Winter Evergreen Lawn Grass seed. Fall seed should be sown better than spring seed. Plant Hamstrub, Turnips, etc. Sow Peas seed in cold frames for winter plants.

For the Farm—All kinds of Grass and Clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier Clover seed is put in, the better. Sow Winter Oats, Rice, Barley, Vetch.

NOVEMBER

Sow Lettuce for early varieties and Cabbage in cold frames, beyond the space at this time in garden house. Lawn Grass seed can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in, the better. All kinds of Flowering Bulbs can be put in the garden.

For the Farm—Wheat, Barley, Timothy and Red Top seed can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in, the better.

DECEMBER

The only seedling that can be done this month is in the hotbed or greenhouse. Cabbage and Lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month, and Beans, Radish and Turnips can be started for winter use. The winter growing of Lettuce in a hotbed usually proves very profitable and satisfactory.

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF FLOWER SEEDS

Send the address of your friends who are interested in good gardening and they will receive a copy of this Catalogue



SELECT LIST OF TESTED SEEDS



Queen City's Quality Seed Store

THE J. WILDER SEED COMPANY

A HOUSE that during the sixty-four years it has been in business, has clung firmly to its original idea of supplying seeds of the highest grade only, gaining thereby the confidence and loyal friendship of a steadily increasing number of both amateur and professional gardeners.

GUARANTEE OR WARRANT OUR SEEDS—We beg to state WE DO NOT, for the reason we do not control the weather and crops fail, no matter how fresh or pure the seeds sown may be. Our customers realize it is more to our interest than theirs to send none but the best quality seeds. To secure success, it is necessary that the customer should do his part well, or our seeds will be ruined. With the best of management and good seeds there will be an occasional unaccountable failure. The best of gardeners sometimes fail, and try again with the same seed with good results.

We, **THE J. WILDER SEED CO.**, give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and the amount paid will be refunded. If they are kept, it will be taken as proof that they are satisfactory.

ASPARAGUS—(Spargel).



A bed of Asparagus, when properly made, lasts many years, and to those who appreciate a good garden, Asparagus is quite desirable.

Asparagus Seed is sown in the spring, as early as possible after frost is out of the ground, and the soil is in good workable condition, not sticky (generally about the middle of April).

Scatter the seeds an inch apart in drills 2 to 3 feet apart and cover with about 1 inch of soil. After the plants are up, then thin them, leaving the strongest not less than 2 inches apart. Such plants, if kept well cultivated, free from weeds, and not allowed to suffer from lack of water during the dry summer and autumn, will be fit to be planted out in permanent beds the succeeding spring, and should commence to bear in 3 or 4 years.

One ounce will sow about 50 feet of drill, or produce about 400 plants.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Argenteuil —This variety grows to a mammoth size.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.00
Barr's Mammoth —Very large tender green stalks, almost white.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Conover's Colossal —An old well-known favorite; large and prolific.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Palmetto —A bright green, maturing early and very productive.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

A saving in time of 2 years or more is made by purchasing 2-year-old roots, which can be planted any time within 6 to 8 weeks after the opening of spring. The best size bed for private use is 5 feet wide and 6 to 15 feet long. Plant 3 rows, one in the middle and 1 on each side, a foot from the edge; the plants in the rows should be 1 foot apart. Dig a trench 6 to 8 inches deep. Lay the plants against the side of the trench 1 foot apart, care being taken to properly spread the roots. In the bottom of the trench use 3 inches of well rotted manure, then cover the crown or top of the plant about 3 inches. In a week or so after planting, the beds should be gone over carefully with a rake to destroy the growing weeds. Do not cover up with too much soil the first year, but the following years the deeper they are covered and the greater abundance of manure that is used, the greater will be the crop, for Asparagus is a gross feeder. An application of one-half pound of salt per square yard annually in spring is very beneficial. The bed should be cut very sparingly second season after planting, but after that will give full crops.

	Per 100	Per 250	Per 500	Per 1,000
Argenteuil	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.00
Barr's Mammoth	1.00	2.00	3.75	7.00
Conover's Colossal	1.00	1.75	3.25	6.00
Palmetto	1.00	2.00	3.50	6.50

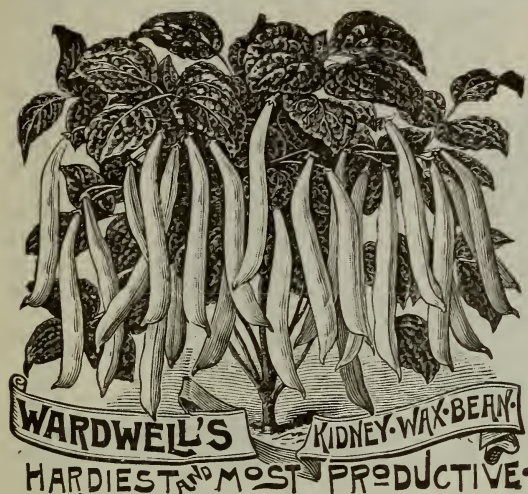
DOMESTIC PARCEL POST RATES.

		First Pound (over 8 oz. rates 1 lb.)	Each Additional Pound or fraction.
First	Zone within 50 miles.....	5c	1c
Second	“ “ 50 to 150 Miles.....	5c	1c
Third	“ “ 150 to 300 “.....	6c	2c
Fourth	“ “ 300 to 600 “.....	7c	4c
Fifth	“ “ 600 to 1000 “.....	8c	6c
Sixth	“ “ 1000 to 1400 “.....	9c	8c
Seventh	“ “ 1400 to 1800 “.....	11c	10c
Eighth	“ all over 1800 miles.....	12c	12c

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We shall be very glad to get for our customers any seeds or other goods that seedsmen of our city list which are not in our catalog, and include them with your shipment. Such seeds or articles will be sent out in their original packages, and will be charged to you at exactly what they would cost you if purchased direct. No extra charge.

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush—(Bush Bohnen) Green Podded.



Plant early in the Spring as soon as ground is dry and warm. For succession continue planting every 10 to 14 days until 6 to 8 weeks before frost is usually expected. Beans do best in good, rich soil; ground should be in good condition. Plant in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, leaving plants 2 to 4 inches apart in rows. Cover beans about 2 inches deep. One pound will plant 50 feet of row; 1 bushel per acre. Up to the time of blooming, cultivate often, but never while the vines are wet, and do not disturb the roots, especially after blooming, as they will blight and the crop will be reduced. Constant picking extends bearing.

Insect Remedies—For the Bean Leaf Beetle, which eats holes in the leaves, or the Blister Beetle, spray with Arsenate of Lead; 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water.

For the Bean Aphis or Lice, spray with diluted Kerosene Emulsion or Tobacco extract.

For Fungus diseases and rust, spray with Bordeaux Mixture.

Postage paid on packets.

	Pkt.	½ Lb.	1 Lb.	4 Lbs.
Giant Stringless Green Pod —The Pods of this bean are round, full and longer and straighter than Valentine and enormously productive. An excellent Bean for home use.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.75
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod —This variety is stringless, pods long, round and meaty.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Improved Red Valentine —One of the best Beans for a sure crop.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Black Valentine —Good for early and late planting; matures quickly.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Extra Early Refugee —Planted almost exclusively for late; grown for pickling.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Long Yellow Six Weeks —Extra early, flat string bean.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Longfellow —Extra long podded and good flavor.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Horticultural Dwarf —Excellent bean as a shell or dry.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
White Kidney —Excellent bean when shelled green, or dry.....	.10	.20	.35	1.35
Red Kidney —Similar to White Kidney, except in color.....	.10	.20	.35	1.35
White Marrowfat —Best for dry bean for winter use; good either green or dry.....	.10	.20	.35	1.35
Navy —The old standard sort for winter use.....	.10	.20	.35	1.35

DWARF WAX BEANS—Yellow Podded.

Davis White Kidney Wax —Straight pods, 5 to 6 inches long; may be used as a shelled bean.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Currie's Rust-proof Wax —A flat variety of wax beans, less liable to rust than others.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Improved Golden Wax —One of the best wax beans; pod long, straight and thick.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75

BEANS—Pole or Running—(Stangen Bohnen).

The Pole or Running should be planted a few weeks later than Bush beans, as they are more tender. Plant in hills four feet apart, put five to eight beans in a hill two inches deep, leaving space in center for pole. When well started, thin to four to six plants in a hill. They should have plenty of enriched manure and do best in sandy soil.

One quart will make 100 hills.

	Pkt.	½ Lb.	1 Lb.	4 Lbs.
Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead —Pods green and stringless; best pole bean grown.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.75
White Seeded Kentucky Wonder —Similar to the above, except beans are of different shape and solid white. Early maturing and fine.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
White Creaseback —Pods round and stringless; very productive.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Horticultural or Cranberry —A good corn bean; can be shelled either green or dry.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Cut Short or Corn Hill —Used among corn exclusively.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Dutch Case Knife —Excellent to shell and best of all string beans.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Lazy Wife —Late green podded pole bean; white and excellent for winter use.	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Golden Cluster Wax —Pods from 6 to 8 inches long; stringless and tender and good flavor.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75

POLE LIMA BEANS.

Plant pole varieties in hills about three feet apart, and one to two inches deep, using five or six seeds to each hill, and set a pole firmly in the center. Manure liberally in the hill with well composed fertilizer. Thin the plants, leaving three in each hill. Many cultivators consider it best, in planting Limas and other flat beans, to place the eye down, claiming in this way that they will germinate more quickly. Lima Beans for early use may be grown in frames and transplanted.

Large seeded sorts require 1 quart to 100 poles, ¼ bu. to an acre. Small Limas require about one-third the quantity.

	Pkt.	½ Lb.	1 Lb.	4 Lbs.
King of Garden —Best variety for market gardeners; very prolific.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.75
Extra Large White Lima —The largest lima bean grown; pods and beans large	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Extra Early Jersey —Earliest lima bean grown, but not so large.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS.

These are preferred in small gardens, as they can be grown like Dwarf Beans, and without the use of poles. They are not quite so prolific as the Pole Limas, but are earlier and continuous bearers throughout the season. The beans can be gathered much easier than the Pole Limas and they can be grown closer together.

All Lima Beans are tender and the ground should be dry and the weather warm and settled before planting. They do best in good light soil, and if not rich, an application of Sheep Fertilizer or other good fertilizer will be well repaid. Plant in drills 1½ to 2 feet apart, dropping the beans 4 to 5 inches apart and covering about 2 inches deep. Cultivate often until they commence to flower, but only when the leaves are dry.

One quart will plant 100 feet of row. 1 bushel per acre.

	Pkt.	½ Lb.	1 Lb.	4 Lbs.
Fordhook —Large thick bean, sweet and early; very prolific.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.75
Burpee's —An old standard sort; a good yielder.....	.10	.25	.45	1.75
Henderson's —Bean smaller than Burpee's and Fordhook; good for home use.	.10	.25	.45	1.75

FOR A GOOD LAWN USE

Wilder's Evergreen Lawn Seed

NONE BETTER—FEW AS GOOD

30 cents pound; 3½ pounds, \$1.00; \$4.00 per bushel of 16 pounds

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BEETS—(Rothe Ruebe).

A rather light soil, well enriched, is best suited for the cultivation of the various beets. The mangel and sugar beets in particular require very liberal manuring. For an early crop of table beets sow the seed as early as the ground is in condition to be worked; light frosts will not injure the young plants. For a main crop, sow the first of May. Sow in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart and about one inch deep, pressing the earth firmly upon the seed. Hoeing and weeding should be attended to early, as weeds must not interfere with young plants. (Ready for use 40 to 75 days after sowing.)

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill, 7 lbs. per acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Early Blood Turnip—Flesh dark red; round with small top.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.55	\$2.00
Early Bastian (Blood Turnip)—An old standard variety.....	.05	.15	.55	2.00
Edmand's Early Blood—Skin blood red, small top.....	.05	.15	.55	2.00
Dewing's (Blood Turnip)—Good flavor and tender; an old standard variety.....	.05	.15	.55	2.00
Bassano—Early variety; flesh white and rose colored.....	.05	.15	.55	2.00
Crimson Globe—Used by most Market Gardeners. Best beet grown.....	.05	.15	.55	2.00
Crosby's Improved Egyptian—Extra early, round dark red; best early sort..	.05	.15	.55	2.00
Detroit Dark Red—Globe shaped; small top; very sweet and tender; best late sort.....	.05	.15	.55	2.00
Eclipse—Flesh dark red, zoned with lighter shade, crisp and tender.....	.05	.15	.55	2.00
Long Dark Blood—A good variety for late planting.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Half Long Blood—Best for winter and spring; pear shaped, smooth; flesh rich dark red, crisp, tender.....	.05	.15	.45	1.50
Swiss Chard—Generally used in greens, ribs of the leaves may be cooked like asparagus.....	.05	.15	.55	2.00

BEETS—For Stock Feeding.

Too little attention is paid to this important crop for winter feed for stock. They yield enormously, sometimes making fifteen tons to the acre; are very nutritious, not only improving the general condition of stock but greatly increase both the quantity and quality of milk in cows. A variety of feed is always beneficial to all animals and Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets afford one of the best crops for this purpose as they are superior in feeding qualities to turnips and are a much larger yielding crop. All farmers and especially stock raisers should grow them extensively.

Sow in latter part of April, May or June at the rate of 6 lbs. to the acre, in rows 2½ to 3 ft. apart and thin to 8 inches apart. If the seed is soaked 24 hours before sowing, it germinates more quickly, but it should be put in when the ground is moist. The crop is harvested before frost and packed away in barns or cellars. They can also be put into piles or ridges five or six feet high and covered with straw or litter to keep from freezing too much. When the winter weather comes on throw on a layer of four to six inches of earth. A protection of boards to shed heavy rains is also desirable.

MANGEL WURZEL.

Sow six pounds to acre in May or June in rows two feet apart.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Long Red —Largest size and of excellent quality.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.00
Yellow Globe —Globe shaped and very productive.....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
Golden Tankard —Longer root than Yellow Globe; very sweet.....	.05	.10	.35	1.00

SUGAR BEETS.

Sow same as Mangel Wurzel—five pounds to acre.

	Oz.	¼-lb.	½-lb.	Lb.
Lane's Imperial —Extra early white beet of excellent quality for feeding....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.00
Vilmorin's Improved —One of the best for sugar manufacturers. Medium size.....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
Klein Wanzleben —White flesh, contains much sugar .....	.05	.10	.35	1.00

BROCCOLI—(Spargel Kohl).

Sow in hotbed in April or May for early crop; transplant in May or June in rows three or four feet apart and two feet apart in row. Sow in June for late crop in hills or beds; cover seed about one-half inch. When heads are formed tie leaves up over head to blanch; deep soil is wanted for success.

One ounce will produce about 2000 plants.

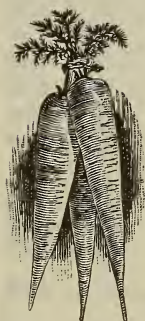
	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Early White Cape —Heads medium and very compact; creamy white.....	\$0.05	\$0.25	
Early Purple Cape —Greenish purple heads and good flavor.....	.05	.25	

BRUSSEL SPROUTS—(Sprossen Kohl).

A species of the Cabbage family which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as Cauliflower. The seeds should be sown about the middle of May, in a seed-bed, and the plants afterward set in rows 2 feet or more apart, and cultivated like Cabbage. This vegetable does not require extremely high cultivation, however. It is ready for use late in Autumn, after the early frosts.

One ounce will produce about 1500 plants.

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Dwarf Improved —A variety producing compact sprouts of excellent quality.....	\$0.05	\$0.35	

CARROTS—(Gelbe Ruebe).

Carrots grow best in a light, sandy loam, well manured, and cultivated. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, in drills ten inches apart for small sorts, and fourteen inches apart for the larger kinds; thin out to five or six inches apart in rows; must be kept free from weeds, especially when young.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Long Orange

Oxheart.

French Forcing.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
French Forcing —The earliest variety grown, small, tender and good quality.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.65	\$2.25
Early Scarlet Short Horn —An excellent table sort, medium size.....	.05	.20	.65	2.25
Oxheart or Guerande —A very superior stump-rooted variety, good quality..	.05	.20	.65	2.25
Chantenay (Half Long) —This is the best and most popular variety for the garden.....	.05	.20	.65	2.25
Danvers Half Long —A good variety for general crop, and is easily harvested	.05	.20	.65	2.25
Half Long Scarlet Nantes —Early stump-rooted variety, about six inches long; flesh red, little core.....	.05	.20	.65	2.25
Improved Long Orange —Long dark red variety; for main crop.....	.05	.20	.65	2.25

CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING.

Large Yellow Belgian —Large, long rooted, valuable for feeding stock....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
Large White Belgian —Same as Yellow Belgian, but almost white in color..	.05	.15	.50	1.50

CABBAGE—(Kopf Kohl).



Early Jersey Wakefield.



Louisville Drumhead.



American Drumhead Savoy.

For early plants, sow seed in February, under glass. Transplant to open ground as soon in spring as the land can be properly prepared. Have the plants in rows, 20 to 24 inches apart; and rows 2 feet apart. For late cabbage plants, sow seeds in drills in open ground during April and May, and transplant in June or July; give a little more room than early cabbage.

Sow one ounce for 2000 plants.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	1-lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield—Best early sort of medium size.....	\$0.05	\$0.35	\$1.25	\$4.75
Early Winningstadt—Much desired on account of its solid head.....	.05	.35	1.25	4.75
Charleston Wakefield—Larger than Jersey Wakefield and little later.....	.05	.35	1.25	4.75
Early Summer—Earliest flat head; a little later than Wakefield.....	.05	.35	1.25	4.75
Early Louisville Drumhead—Used by most market gardeners for size and quality.....	.05	.35	1.25	4.75
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—Extra large heads of good quality.....	.05	.35	1.25	4.75
Copenhagen Market—New early cabbage, heads very solid.....	.05	.45	1.50	5.25
All Seasons—Sure header. Heads large and solid.....	.05	.35	1.25	4.75
American Drumhead Savoy—A variety with curled leaves, for fall or winter.....	.05	.35	1.25	4.75
Autumn King—Has very few leaves; enormous size.....	.05	.35	1.25	4.75
Danish Ballhead—Becoming very popular on account of size and quality...	.05	.35	1.25	4.75
Large Late Drumhead—A very large, solid head, for winter use.....	.05	.35	1.25	4.75
Large Late Flat Dutch—Heads extra large. One of the best for winter use..	.05	.35	1.25	4.75
Surehead—One of the best keepers; heads very solid.....	.05	.35	1.25	4.75
Mammoth Red Rock—Largest and surest heading red cabbage.....	.05	.35	1.25	4.75



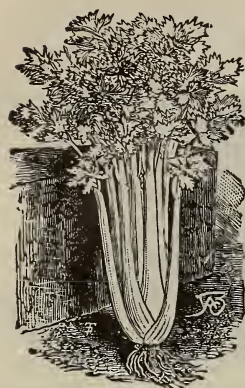
CAULIFLOWER—(Blumen Kohl).

For early use, sow in hot-beds in February. When plants are large enough, transplant in other hot-beds, until time to plant out. Set the early sorts about two feet by fifteen inches apart, and cultivate the same as cabbage. When the heads are forming, tie the leaves together at the top, thus avoiding discoloration by exposure to the sun.

One ounce of seed for 2,000 plants.

	Pkt.	¼-oz.	Oz.
Early Snowball—Early dwarf variety, producing large white heads of the finest quality.....	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$3.00
Early Paris—A good standard variety of American grown seed.....	.05	.20	.60
Early Dwarf Erfurt—Heads large size, snowy white, compact and beautiful form.....	.15	.90	2.50
Danish Giant—Best and surest header for summer use.....	.20	.90	2.50

Please order as soon after you get this catalogue as possible, and then you will have the seeds when plant ing time comes.

CELERY—(Sellerie).

Sow in a hot-bed in March, and as soon as the plants are three inches high, transplant into a temporary bed in the open air, four inches apart. The plants may remain here until the first of July, and then remove to the trenches. The trenches ought to be a foot wide and deep, and five feet apart. Spread a layer of well-rotted manure in the bottom of the trench, and dig in. Set the plants in the bottom of the trench, six or eight inches apart. As they grow, cultivate with hoe, and gradually earth them up; and by the end of September, they will be branched sufficiently for use. Never earth up while the plants are wet, and be careful not to let the soil get into the heart of the plant. Water carefully in dry weather.

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Golden Self-Blanching —The best sort for market gardeners; large and crisp.....	\$0.05	\$0.35	\$1.25
Paris Golden Yellow —One of the earliest. An old standard.....	.05	.35	1.25
White Plume —Requires very little trouble in blanching.....	.05	.35	1.00
Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery —The roots of this variety used for flavoring....	.05	.25	.75

CHERVIL—(Kerbel).

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

Sow in drills one foot apart in early Spring or Fall; covering seed about one-half inch. Thin out plants to four inches in row; leaves ready in six to eight weeks. Curled variety used like Parsley. Can also be sown in August or September; thin out to six inches in row and rows fifteen inches apart.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Curled —Largely used in soups and salads.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40

CHICORY—(Chichrien).

One ounce will sow a bed of four square yards.

Sow in Spring, in drills one-half inch deep, in good mellow soil.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Large-Rooted, or Coffee —Leaves blanched, are esteemed as an excellent salad.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25
Witloof, or French Endive —Esteemed as a salad plant. Spring-sown seeds produce Parsnip-like-roots by November. Cut the leaves off 1½ inches from neck, trench 1½ inches apart, cover with soil 8 inches over crown; then place a 2 or 3-foot layer of fresh manure which induces new growth of blanched leaves folded like Cos Lettuce, which are eaten raw as salad.....	.05	.20	.50 1.75

COLLARDS

Sometimes used as a substitute for cabbage, more especially in the South. Also used as a salad and for greens. Bears new leaves as the old ones are pulled off for use. Can also be used for stock feeding. Cultivate the same as cabbage.

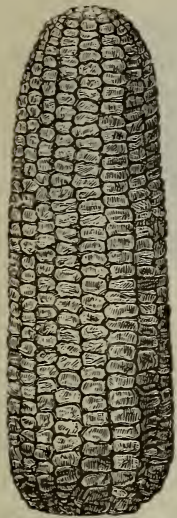
Sow one ounce for 2,000 plants.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
True Georgia or Southern Grown —Best of all.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30

CORN SALAD—(Ackersalat).

Is generally sown in August or September. Sow quite thick about one-quarter inch deep, thin out and keep clear of weeds. Protect in winter by thin covering of straw or meadow hay. Ready early in spring; use same as Lettuce. For summer use sow early in spring, if on rich soil.

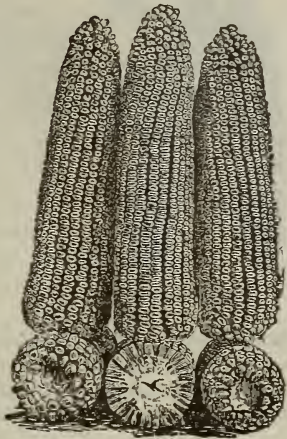
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Large Seeded —A variety most generally sown.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.20



CORN—Sweet or Sugar.

All are so familiar with corn, it is unnecessary to describe its appearances or uses. Its cultivation is very simple, and with ordinary care, good crops are grown. Plant in any good soil, in rows two and one-half to four feet apart, according as a dwarf or tall growing variety is planted. Nothing grown in a garden gives more satisfaction for family than sweet corn. The usual way of planting is in hills, leaving three or four stalks in a hill; but a better way is to plant in rows, two and one-half to four feet apart, and one stalk every foot. This will give each plant an equal chance, and every stalk will bear one or more ears. It is advisable to plant three or four varieties, so that one kind may follow the other in regular succession. If not acquainted with the different varieties, the selection may be left to us.

One pound will plant 140 hills.
10 to 15 pounds per acre.



Stowell's Evergreen

EXTRA EARLY.

Ninety Day

	Pkt.	½ Lb.	1 Lb.	3 Lbs.
Black Mexican—Very sweet; superior flavor; grains bluish black.....	\$0.10	.25	.45	1.25
Burpee's-First of All—One of the earliest; very sweet and of delicate flavor. .	.10	.25	.45	1.25
Golden Bantam—Extra early; yellow grain; very sweet and tender.....	.10	.25	.45	1.25
Early Minnesota—Eight-rowed variety, with broad kernels .....	.10	.25	.45	1.25
Burpee's Howling Mob—The largest eared Early Sweet Corn in existence, producing two fine large ears to the stalk.....	.10	.25	.45	1.25

GENERAL CROP.

Country Gentleman—Small cob; kernels very deep; zigzagged rows; very sweet.....	.10	.25	.45	1.25
Stowell's Evergreen—Largest ear; twelve-rowed; an old standard variety... .	.10	.25	.45	1.25
Zig Zag Evergreen—Irregular rows; very deep; sugary, tender; fine flavor... .	.10	.25	.45	1.25
Club Zig Zag or Cincinnati Market—Excels in sweetness and flavor.....	.10	.25	.45	1.25

CORN—Indian or Field.

The culture of Field Corn is too well known to need any description.

Pride of the North—Can be planted as late as July first, kernels light orange.....	}
Reid's Yellow Dent—One of the best yellow corn grown, bright yellow color.....	
Iowa Gold Mine—Early yellow dent corn, cob small.....	
Improved Leaming—Under good conditions, will mature in ninety days; color yellow	
Iowa Silver Mine—One of the best white dent corn grown.....	
Champion White Pearl—A good white dent corn, matures in ninety to hundred days	
Red Cob Ensilage—A large white corn, strong leafy stalks, used by dairymen.....	
Rice Pop Corn—Kernels long and pointed, best popper.....	

Market
Prices on
Application

CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS—(Kresse).

Can be sown at any time in hot-bed, cold-frame or outside, according to the season. Cover seed about one-quarter inch and sow thickly. Sowing can be made every few days, as it has to be used young, as it runs to seed quickly.

One ounce will sow sixteen square feet.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Extra Curled, or Pepper Grass—Used for salads and garnishing.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$1.00
True Watercress—Cultivated by sowing the seed by running water or near a spring which is not severely frozen through the winter. It is used as a salad in early spring time.....	.05	.35	1.25	4.50



Long Green

CUCUMBER—(Gurke).

As soon as the weather becomes settled and warm, plant in hills from four to six feet apart each way, with eight or ten seeds in each hill; cover half inch deep, smoothing the hill off with the hoe. When the plants are out of danger of insects, leave three or four plants to the hill. For pickles, plant from the first of June, to the first of August. Never allow them to ripen on the vine, as it destroys their productiveness. Ready for the table 50 to 70 days after planting.



Jersey Pickling

One ounce will plant fifty hills, two pounds to an acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Early Frame—Early, medium size, good for forcing.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.25
Early Green Cluster—A short prickly variety, bearing in clusters.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Early Short Green—Dark green and very early.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Early White Spine—The sort most generally used for forcing, and in the open	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Cool and Crisp—Very good for pickles, tapers at each end.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Davis Perfect—Long, slim, dark brittle. Best for green-house.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Everbearing—bears all through the season.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Green Prolific—One of the most productive of cucumbers.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Green Turkey—An old standard variety.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Improved Long Green—A late variety, producing cucumbers about twelve inches long.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Japanese Climbing—Good under glass or in the open ground.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Nichol's Medium Green—Medium size of excellent quality.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Boston Pickling—Used entirely for pickles.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Jersey Pickling—Best for pickles, yields a large crop of short dark green pickles.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
West India Gherkin—A small prickly fruit, used for pickling.....	.05	.10	.55	1.25

DANDELION (Lowenzahn).

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. One and one-half to two pounds will sow one acre.

Sow as early as the season will allow, in good, well-manured ground in rows twelve inches apart. Cover seed quarter inch deep and press down soil after sowing. Thin plants to three inches in row; by so doing the roots will be larger and time saved next Spring in gathering the crop.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
French Thick-Leaved—While there are several varieties of Dandelion used for market purposes, the French Thick-Leaved is the most popular in this vicinity. It is a large-leaved variety of upright growth.....	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$1.00	



N. Y. Imp. Egg Plant

EGG PLANT—(Eierpfanze).

Egg plants require a light, warm soil, and being very delicate and tender, must not be set out too early. They require a high temperature at all times. Sow in hot-bed about last of March, with good, steady bottom heat, and delay in transplanting until such time in May as is necessary to avoid a temperature much below 70 degrees. Set two or three feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil, more room being needed if the soil is very fertile.

One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
New York Improved—The best for general culture and a leading market variety....	\$0.05	\$0.50	\$1.75
Black Beauty—Earlier, larger, darker and more prolific than the purple.....	.05	.50	1.75
Black Pekin—Like Black Beauty, but a little smaller.....	.05	.50	1.75



White Curled Endive

ENDIVE—(Endivien).

For early use, sow early in April or May, but as it is mostly used quite late in autumn, it will be in time if not sown before July or August. When large enough, transplant in rows fifteen inches apart, setting the plants eight to ten inches apart. When full size, tie all the leaves into a bunch at the extreme top; in a few weeks it will be ready for use.

One ounce will plant 150 feet of row.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Green Curled—Nicely curled, dark green, crisp and tender.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.50
Moss Curled—Is excellent for winter use, good flavor.....	.05	.15	.40	1.50
White Curled—Light green, almost white, best for home use.....	.05	.15	.40	1.50
Broad Leaved Batavian—Leaves broad and smooth like lettuce.....	.05	.15	.40	1.50

SWEET, MEDICINAL and POT HERBS.



Sweet Basil

Sage

Sweet Majoram

Summer Savory

Thyme

A supply of pot-herbs in assortment is one of the most desirable features of the home garden, as these can be freshly gathered for use for flavoring different dishes during the summer months; or the young stems and leaves can be gathered, tied in bunches and dried in a cool place for use during the winter months. In a few of the varieties the seed is the portion used for flavoring purposes, and these should be planted in drills or rows in the garden to be harvested, dried, and threshed out when the seeds ripen.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are hardy perennials, living over from year to year, and need replanting only when the old plants become exhausted.

Sow early in April or May, in a sheltered, well-prepared spot in the open ground, either broadcast or in shallow drills, about seven inches apart. Thin out the plants thus raised, and keep clear from weeds. A few sweet aromatic and medicinal herbs are very valuable for flavoring soups, etc., and care should be taken to harvest them properly on a dry day, as they come into full blossom; then dry quickly and pack closely, entirely excluding the air. Tie in bunches and keep where they will dry quickly.

Anise (<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>)—Used for cordials, garnishing and flavoring; the seeds have an aromatic taste. Per oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c. Pkt.....	\$0.05
Balm (<i>Melissa officinalis</i>)—The leaves have a fragrant odor, and are used for making a pleasant beverage known as balm wine; also for balm tea, for fevers. Per oz., 20c. Pkt.....	.05
Basil, Sweet (<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>)—The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews and highly seasoned dishes. Per oz., 15c. Pkt.....	.05
Borage (<i>Borago officinalis</i>)—Leaves are used for flavoring and flowers furnish bee pasture. Per oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; per lb., \$1.50. Pkt.....	.05
Dill (<i>Anethum graveolens</i>)—The seeds have an aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. They are used as a condiment, and also for pickling with cucumbers. Per oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; per lb., 60c. Pkt.....	.05
*Horehound (<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>)—The leaves are used for seasoning and also in the manufacture of the popular cough remedy. Per oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c. Pkt.....	\$0.05
*Lavender (<i>Lavandula spica</i>)—The variety generally sold. Per oz., 20c. Pkt.....	.05
Marjoram, Sweet (<i>Origanum marjorana</i>)—The leaves and the ends of the shoots are esteemed for seasoning in summer, and also dried for winter use. Per oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; per lb., \$1.50. Pkt.....	.05
*Rosemary (<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>)—The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning. Per oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00. Pkt.....	.05
Summer Savory (<i>Satureia hortensis</i>)—The leaves and flowers are used extensively for flavoring, particularly in soups and dressings. Per oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; per lb., \$2.50. Pkt.....	.05
*Thyme (<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>)—The leaves are used for seasoning; a tea is also made for nervous headache. Per oz., 30c. Pkt.....	.05

KALE or BORECOLE—(Blaetter oder Krauskohl).**Dwarf Curled Scotch**

For fall use, sow in March, April or May, in a prepared bed, covering seed one-half inch deep, and transplant in May or June in rows 3 feet apart, and 2 feet apart in rows; cultivate the same as cabbage. Can also be sown broadcast at the rate of 5 to 6 pounds to the acre.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

For spring use, sow broadcast from the middle of August to the middle of October at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds to the acre. Protect during winter with light covering of straw. Kale is improved by a little frost, giving it a more delicate flavor.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Spring or Smooth —A vigorous grower, very hardy.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.25
Dwarf Curled Scotch —The leaves are bright green extra curled.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Dwarf Curled Siberian —Leaves yellowish green, finely curled.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25
Tall Scotch —Same as the dwarf, grows about 2 feet tall.....	.05	.10	.35	1.25

KOHL RABI—(Kohlrabi).

A vegetable intermediate between a Cabbage and a Turnip which combines the flavor of both. It forms a turnip-shaped bulb above ground which is boiled and served like Turnips. If used when young is tender and a very desirable vegetable.

For early use sow in hot-beds and transplant. Out of doors sow in open ground the first of April in rows 18 inches apart; thin out or transplant to 6 inches apart in the row. Cultivate same as Cabbage. It can also be sown the latter part of June or in July for fall use.

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill, or produce 1,500 plants.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Early White Vienna —The variety most in demand, greenish-white outside, with clear white flesh.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60
Early Purple Vienna —Does not differ from the Early White, is bluish purple.....	.05	.20	.60

LEEK—(Lauch).**American Flag**

Generally considered superior to onions for flavoring. Leaves flat, stems very large, cylindrical and bulbous.

Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, covering about ½ inch deep. Thin out to 6 inches apart and draw earth to them in cultivating. Leek can be transplanted like onions if desired. For very white and tender Leek transplant when six inches high, setting 4 inches apart in trenches about 2 feet apart and earth like celery.

One ounce for 100 feet of drill.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
London Broad Flag —A long growing variety, easily blanched.....	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.75
Large American Flag —An extra large variety, very hardy.....	.05	.20	.75
Large Rouen —A short, very heavy sort.....	.05	.20	.75

FOR A GOOD LAWN USE

Wilder's Evergreen Lawn Seed

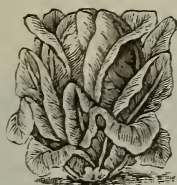
NONE BETTER—FEW AS GOOD

30 cents pound; 3½ pounds, \$1.00; \$4.00 per bushel of 16 pounds

Every one should keep a copy of all orders. Should there be any mistake, you will know just what it is and can notify us and we will gladly correct same.



Curled Simpson



Paris White Cos



Oak Leaved



Big Boston

LETTUCE—(Lattich Salat).

Lettuce is a plant of most simple culture when grown in the open air. It requires rich soil, plenty of well-rotted manure, and an abundant moisture. To be crisp and tender, it should be grown quickly. Of all the salads, lettuce easily takes the lead. It has few, if any, insect enemies, and flourishes throughout the spring and summer months. Seed may be sown in February and March, not much bottom heat required. The plants may be set out as early as the ground can be worked, as light frosts will not injure them. Set in rows, about eighteen inches apart, leaving eight or ten inches between the plants.

One ounce sows 300 feet of drill. Three pounds one acre. One ounce produces about 2,500 plants. An acre requires about 50,000 plants, set 8 x 15 inches.

Insect Remedies—For the green lettuce worm and green measuring worm, which eat the leaves, spray with a solution of Hellebore in water, at the rate of 1 lb. of Hellebore to 15 or 20 gallons of water. For green lice spray with a solution of Tobacco Extract. Tobacco stems or Tobacco dust applied on the soil or around the beds, is an effectual preventative of green lice.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Early Curled Silesia —An old favorite variety, very tender and finely curled..	.05	.15	.45	1.25
Early Curled Simpson —One of the earliest leaf varieties.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
Grand Rapids —This lettuce heads the list for a forcing lettuce.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
Black Seeded Simpson —It forms large, loose leaves, good under glass or out-door.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
Wilder's Curly —The earliest and best leaf lettuce grown.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
Oak Leaved —Good for summer use as it resists the greatest heat.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
Paris White Cos —Has long upright leaves, blanches when tied.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
May King —Forms large solid heads, white and crisp.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
Big Boston —Very large, one of the best summer head varieties.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
Salamander —Large, solid heads, bright green in color.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
Hanson (Improved) —A light colored, slightly curled head lettuce.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
Denver Market —Large heads of light green color, slow to go to seed.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
New York —The largest head lettuce grown.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
Nonpareil or Deacon —An excellent summer sort, large heads.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
Prizehead —An old standard variety.....	.05	.15	.45	1.25
Tennis Ball White Seeded —An early sort, heads small, excellent quality..	.05	.15	.45	1.25
California Cream Butter —A good lettuce, edge of leaves tinged brown....	.05	.15	.45	1.25

MARTYNIA—(Gemsenhorn).

One ounce will plant about 150 hills.

Sow in hot-bed in March for early use; for outside use sow in April or May, cover seed about three-quarters inch; plants require a space of three feet each way as they are of a branching nature. Pods used for pickling.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Proboscidea	\$0.05	\$0.30

MUSTARD—(Senf).

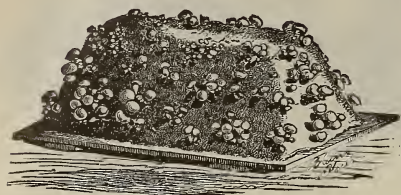
Quite popular in the southern states for boiling as greens. The Southern Giant Curled is becoming popular for shipping. White and Black Seeded are used for pickles and medicinal purposes. Black Seeded is also used as a poultry tonic.

Sow broadcast or in drills 12 inches apart in March or April or in the fall in September or October. Cut when 3 inches high.

One ounce sows about 80 feet of drill. An acre requires 4 to 6 lbs.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
White English —The best for salads, seeds are also used for mixing with pickles.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.00
Southern Giant Curled —Plants two feet high. Leaves are used the same as spinach.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Ostrich Plume —Most productive from early sowings.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Black or Brown —For culinary use.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00

MUSHROOM SPAWN.



Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, sheds, under benches in green houses or hot beds. Our spawn produces creamy white mushrooms, uniformly large and in astonishing quantities. Even if you are having good results it will pay you to try this new spawn. Directions how to prepare your beds furnished free.

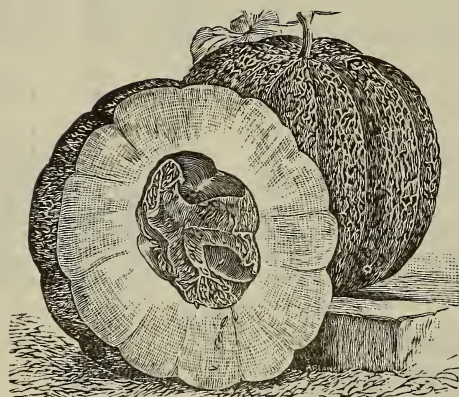
One brick will spawn about ten feet square.

Directions—In preparing a mushroom bed, take three parts fresh stable manure, free from straw, and one part of good pasture soil. Mix thoroughly together and let it stand until the heat has sunk to about 90 degrees. Make the bed from this mixture about four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any desired length. As soon as the temperature of the bed is about 70 or 80 degrees, the spawn may be inserted in pieces about the size of a walnut, and six inches apart each way. When the spawn is diffused through the whole bed, which will be in about ten days from planting, cover with two inches of fine loam and press down firmly. Over this place a layer of straw about four inches thick. Do not water unless the surface gets extremely dry, and then only with water at a temperature of 80 degrees. When gathering the crop, twist them off at the roots and do not use a knife. Cover the hole with soil to keep insects away from the root. Mushrooms can be grown in a great variety of situations; under the benches in a green house, a dark room, cellar, stable or elsewhere.

English Mushroom Spawn—Well known and popular. Put up in bricks weighing about 1¼ lbs.
 7 bricks, \$1.00. Per brick..... \$0.20
Pure Culture Mushroom Spawn—Superior to the English and much preferred by commercial growers.
 6 bricks, \$1.00. Per brick..... .20

Postage on Mushroom Spawn, 6c per brick extra.

MUSK MELON OR CANTALOUPE.—(Zucker Melone).



These can be successfully grown in nearly all gardens. If the soil is very rich and heavy, Salmon-Fleshed sorts will produce the best. If light or loamy, Green-fleshed sorts will succeed admirably.

Seed is planted in hills 6 ft. apart, putting 10 to 12 seeds to the hill and covering one inch deep. If land is not rich, use well-rotted manure or a little Sheep Fertilizer mixed with the soil. When danger of insects is over, thin out to 4 plants to the hill.

Insect Remedies—For the striped beetle which is troublesome, dust plants lightly with Slug Shot, air-slacked lime, tobacco dust or even dry road dust. If the plants get too rank, pinch off the end of the vines after they have set fruits. Cultivate shallow and often.

One ounce plants 50 hills, two pounds to one acre. Plant in May for early crop, in June for late crop.

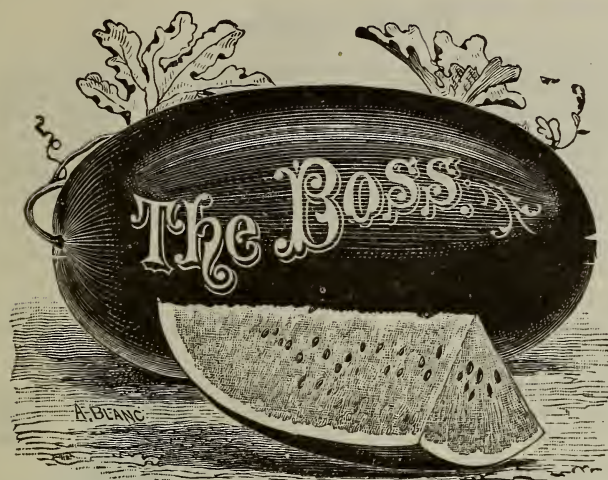
Packets, ounces and ¼ lb., mailed free. For 1 lb., remit 5c extra if to be sent by mail.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Jenny Lind —Small, very early, exceedingly sweet.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.00
Round Netted Gem —Old variety, solid, netted, fine flavored.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Acme or Baltimore —Thick flesh, very productive, sure cropper.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Green Nutmeg —Large melon, nearly round, flesh thick.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Extra Early Hackensack —Earliest, medium size, juicy, sweet.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Hackensack —Extra large, deeply ribbed, thick flesh.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Rocky Ford —Small, highly flavored, very productive.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00

SALMON FLESHED VARIETIES.

Surprise, or Tip Top —Round shaped, thick flesh, light yellow skin.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Paul Rose —Oval shaped, densely netted, orange yellow, few seeds.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Osage, or Miller's Cream —Oval, dark green, slightly ribbed, very sweet...	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Emerald Gem —Best for home gardens, globe shaped, highly flavored.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00



WATERMELON (Wasser Melone)

Water Melons do best on rich soil, not too freshly manured. If fertilizer must be used, prepare the hills some time ahead, before planting the hills. Plant same as Musk Melon, except the hills should be 10 to 12 feet apart each way. Plant early in May. Use same insecticides as for Musk Melon.

One ounce will plant about 30 hills,
2 lbs. per acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Black Diamond —Skin dark green, almost black; flesh bright red; shape rather oval; large, productive and fine quality.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.00
Boss —Color dark green; flesh deep scarlet; rind hard but thin; quality the best.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Coles Early —An extra early variety; almost sure to ripen in this vicinity. Oval shape and excellent in flavor.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Cuban Queen —Vigorous grower; striped dark and light; flesh very solid; bright red, crisp and delicious flavor.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Dixie —Fruit medium size, skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade. Flesh bright scarlet; ripens close to the rind.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gypsy —Very old and very popular variety. Rind striped light and dark green; very sweet and tender.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Halbert's Honey —A very sweet, long, dark green variety; thin rind, deep red meat; delicious flavor, white seeds.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Kleckley's Sweet —Sweetest of all melons; very fine grained, tender meat; large size, rind very thin.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Kolb's Gem —Oval shape, with dark green stripes. Large size, excellent flavor; good keeper and shipper.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Mountain Sweet —For general use, one of the best; color dark green; thin rind; flesh scarlet; solid; excellent flavor.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Peerless, or Ice Cream —Pale green, medium size, nearly round; flesh solid, scarlet, good flavor.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Phinney's Early —The earliest of all melons, small but very productive; dark green, oval, sweet, crisp and tender.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Round Light Icing —Round, with light colored green skin. Flesh deep pink, very sweet and melting.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Seminole —Very large; quality first class; red flesh, intermediate. Oblong.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Sweetheart —Vine vigorous and productive; flesh bright red, solid and very tender and sweet; mottled light and dark green.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Tom Watson —A large, dark green melon of fine flavor, and unexcelled for shipping. Vigorous grower and fine keeper.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Red Seeded Citron —Is used for preserves only. Striped with light green; flesh white, red seeds; a late keeper.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00



Tall Green

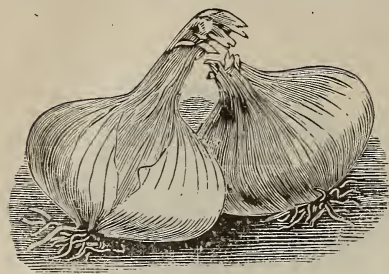
OKRA OR GUMBO—(Essbarer Hibicus):

One of the most popular Southern vegetables and largely used for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Plant in April or May. Matures in 60 to 70 days.

Sow in drills 2½ feet apart after the weather has become settled and warm. Thin out to 8 inches apart in rows. To keep for winter, slice the pods when young in narrow rings and string or hang in the shade to dry.

One ounce sows about 40 feet.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
White Velvet —An early maturing and very productive variety growing about 3½ feet high. Pods white, long, smooth and very tender. This is not so deeply ribbed as the green sorts and is very popular in some sections....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75
Long Green —A superior and prolific sort growing 4 to 5 feet high with very large, long, deep green pods. Makes an excellent and ornamental screen in gardens.....	.05	.10	.25	.75



White Portugal

ONION—(Zwiebel).

A light loamy soil suits the onion best, and they may be grown for many consecutive years on the same ground. Before sowing, the ground should be deeply plowed and well manured. Sow the seed early as possible, in drills 14 inches apart and half inch deep, rolling firmly over the seed. A cultivator may be used between rows; be careful not to throw too much over the crop. Never allow the weeds to get ahead of the young plants. To grow full size the first year sow very thinly, leaving plants about three inches apart.

One ounce for 150 feet of drill.

	RED VARIETIES.	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Large Red Wethersfield—Large flat red, rather strong flavored.....		\$0.05	\$0.30	\$1.00	\$3.75

WHITE VARIETIES.

White Barletta—Early variety, used for pickling onions.....	.05	.40	\$1.50	\$6.00
White Globe Southport—Pure white, mild flavor, very productive.....	.05	.40	1.50	6.00
White Portugal, or Silver Skin—Early and flat, leading sort.....	.05	.40	1.50	6.00

YELLOW VARIETIES.

Danvers Yellow Globe—Large size, uniformly globe shape.....	\$0.05	\$0.35	\$1.25	\$5.00
Yellow Globe Southport—Outer skin pale yellow, large, globe shaped.....	.05	.35	1.25	5.00
Prizetaker—Large onions, raised from seed first year .....	.05	.40	1.50	6.00



ONION SETS.

There are three distinct classes of these. **Potato or Multiplier** onion sets can be planted in the fall from August to November and produce green spring onions, large onions and sets. **Perennial or Egyptian Top** onion sets are planted in the fall and produce green spring onions early in the spring. **Bottom Sets** or regular onion sets are small onions which were previously grown from seed. These, set out early in the spring, produce one large onion from each set, towards the end of June or first of July. All onion sets are hardy and can be set in the open ground as early as the weather will permit. They are usually planted in rows 15 inches apart—4 inches apart for small sets and 6 to 8 inches apart for potato sets. Potato onion sets can also be planted in the spring. It takes about 16 bushels of bottom onion sets per acre, and 20 to 25 bushels of potato onion sets, according to the size and distance apart. Cultivate with hoe until maturity, keeping out all weeds.

If to be sent by mail, add 6c per quart for postage.

Prices of onion sets are subject to market changes.

Yellow Danvers—Probably the most largely planted of all onion sets, producing an early crop of fine quality onions. Prices on application.

White or Silver Skin—Pure white of mild flavor and usually preferred for private gardens. Prices on application.

Red—Skin deep purplish red, flesh white tinged with purple, moderately fine grained, strong but pleasant flavor Prices on application.

Yellow Potato, or Multiplier—A mild, yellow variety, producing several large onions and clusters of sets. Prices on application.

Egyptian or Perennial Tree (Top Onion Sets)—For spring or summer green onions. Prices on application.



PARSLEY—(Petersilie).

Parsley seed germinates very slowly, taking two to four weeks to come up. Sow as early as possible. Make the rows twelve to fourteen inches apart. For garnishing purposes nothing equals parsley; it is also used in salads, soups, etc. any good soil is suitable for growing it.

One ounce for 150 feet of drill.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Plain Leaved—Stronger in flavor than the other kind.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.35
Moss Curled—Fine for garnishing....	.05	.10	.35
Double Curled—Well curled, used for general crop.....	.05	.10	.35
Champion Moss Curled—A very select stock, beautifully curled.....	.05	.10	.35
Hamburg or Turnip Rooted—Roots used for flavoring purposes.....	.05	.10	.35



PARSNIPS—(Pastinak).

A popular vegetable for fall and winter use and of wonderful value for stock feeding. On rich loamy soil produces immense crops, more nutritious than turnips and very valuable for dairy cattle. It will remain in the ground without protection all winter and can be dug as required until they begin to go to seed in the spring; or if desired, store in pits or cellars.

Sow in April in drills 18 inches apart, covered lightly. When the plants are about 2 inches high, thin out from 4 to 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.

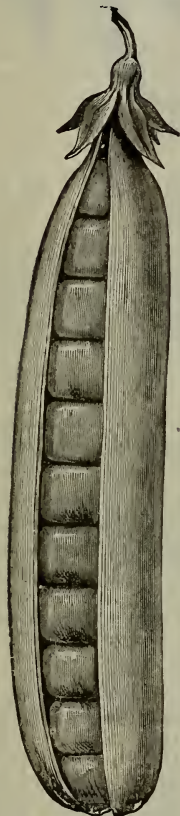
Large Sugar, or Hollow Crown—The best variety; roots long. Very smooth, Pkt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.
white, tender, sugary and of excellent flavor. This strain was made by
careful selection of roots growing to an ideal shape and having the distinct
hollow crown.....\$0.05 \$0.10 \$0.45 \$1.65
Guernsey—A good half-long variety, smooth, sweet and of delicate flavor... .05 .10 .45 1.65

PEAS—(Erbsen).

Peas are very hardy and succeed best under low temperature. The early, round, smooth varieties should be sown as early as possible in the spring, while the more tender, wrinkled sorts do better if planted after the ground has become warmer. Sow in drills two or three feet apart, according to the height of variety planted, and four inches deep. Pick the pods as soon as fit, and allow none to ripen on the vines, as they will then cease bearing. All kind of peas do best when supported with brush or wire, but the dwarf varieties can be grown without supports. Your crop will depend largely upon quality of seed, so do not think it will be economical to buy cheap seeds.

One pound will plant about 50 feet of drill.

One pound planted every two weeks will yield a succession and is enough for a medium sized garden.



Telephone

EARLY VARIETIES.

	Pkt.	1 Lb.	2 Lbs.	4 Lbs.
Tom Thumb —An old dwarf sort, height, 10 inches...	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$0.65	\$1.25
Nott's Excelsior —Pods large for a dwarf pea, height, 15 inches.....	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Little Gem —Dwarf, excellent pea for home use, height, 15 inches.....	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Abundance —A large cropper, well-formed pods; height, 1½ feet.....	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Little Marvel —Enormously productive, pods well filled; height, 18 inches.....	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Dwarf Telephone —Like Tall Telephone, only grows 1½ feet high.....	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Alaska —Very early, smooth, blue pea, height, 2 feet..	.10	.35	.65	1.25
First and Best —One of the earliest smooth peas, height, 2 feet.....	.10	.35	.65	1.25

Maud S. —Used by market gardeners; smooth; height, 2 feet.....	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Gradus —Like Laxton, but pods not quite as large; height, 3 feet..	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Laxtonian —The largest podded dwarf wrinkled pea; height 18 inches.....	.10	.45	.85	1.65
Thos. Laxton —Very large pods, good flavor; height, 3 feet.....	.10	.40	.75	1.45

MAIN CROP VARIETIES.

Horsford Market Garden —Peas very large; light colored, 2½ feet.....	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Everbearing —A continuous bearing pea; large pods; height, 3 feet.....	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Alderman —Pods five inches long; peas large and wrinkled; height, 4 feet....	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Duke of Albany —Pods five inches, resembles Telephone; height, 4 feet....	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Telephone —The largest and best pea grown; height, 5 feet.....	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Dwarf Gray Sugar —Edible pods; can be used like string beans; height, 5 feet	.10	.35	.65	1.25
Black Eye Marrowfat —Are grown as a field pea; height, 4 feet.....	.10	.30	.55	1.10
White Marrowfat —Same as Black Eye, only white; height, 4 feet.....	.10	.30	.55	1.10

We put up all our own packets, and fill each packet with the full amount of first-class tested seeds. Each year we destroy all seeds that do not show the proper germination.



Ruby King

PEPPER—(Pfeffer).

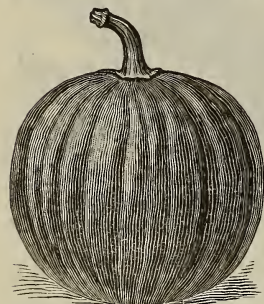
Sow in March or April, in a hot-bed, and transplant into open ground late in May, or early in June when the weather has become well settled, as the plants are quite tender. Set in rows about two feet apart, and fifteen inches apart in the row. A warm, sandy loam is best suited to their growth. They are quite tender, and will not bear frost. For those who only want a few plants, and do not want to go to the trouble of starting them, we will have a supply of strong, healthy plants ready by the middle of May.

One ounce of seed for 1,500 plants.



Long Red Cayenne

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Chinese Giant—The largest; very sweet and mild, good yielder.....	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$2.25
Celestial—Conical in shape, about one and one-half inches long.....	.10	.50	1.75
Golden Dawn—Color yellow, sweet, mild and very productive.....	.10	.50	1.75
Large Bell or Bull Nose—Early and large; color, red, and mild flavor.....	.10	.50	1.75
Long Red Cayenne—Very hot, pods from three to four inches.....	.10	.50	1.75
Red Chili—Small, bright red, very hot.....	.10	.50	1.75
Ruby King—Handsome bright red, sweet and mild.....	.10	.50	1.75
Sweet Mountain—A large early sort; color, red.....	.10	.50	1.75



Connecticut Field

PUMPKIN—(Kuerbis).

Pumpkins are chiefly grown as food for stock. They are also esteemed for culinary purposes—for the good old-fashioned pumpkin pie. A good method of planting is to put one seed with every hill in every other row when planting corn. In this way good crops of pumpkins are secured with slight labor and expense. But they will grow much larger if you will plant them where the vines are not shaded.

One ounce plants 20 to 30 hills, according to the size of the seed.
Two or three pounds to the acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Japanese Pie—Excellent for pies, medium size, nearly round, ripens early...	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.00
Conn. Field—Extra large, common yellow pumpkin, used for stock feeding..	.05	.10	.35	1.00
Large Cheese or Ky. Field—Good for cooking purposes or feeding stock....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
King of the Mammoths—The largest old standard variety .....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
Small Sugar—A small variety, the best for table use.....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
Winter Luxury—A good keeper, best for winter use.....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
Tenn. Sweet Potato—Pear shaped, an excellent variety for pies.....	.05	.10	.35	1.00
Cashaw Crook Neck—Fruit very large, with crooked neck; flesh yellow, very thick, coarse but sweet.....	.05	.10	.35	1.00

RHUBARB—(Rhabarber).

This plant is mostly propagated by division of the roots. The best time to set out the plants is early in the Spring, although it is sometimes done in Autumn. Make furrows of good depth, 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the variety planted; across these furrows, at right angles, make others the same distance apart; at each intersection put three or four shovelfuls of good manure, and upon this set the plants. Any good soil will suit Rhubarb; but to obtain heavy crops, good soil well manured is indispensable. A piece of root with a single bud, or eye, is enough for each hill. Cultivate during Summer, but do not pull any stalks the first year. Late in Autumn cover each plant with a good shovelful of manure, and plough against each side of the rows; this protection will assist the earliness of the crop. In early Spring level the ground, working in the manure with a fork. Plants can be obtained from seed, which may be sown in a hotbed in March, and the plants set out about the middle of May. It takes longer, however, to obtain a crop from seedling plants than from roots.

One ounce will produce 600 plants.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Linnaeus—The variety in general use for market, yields immense crops.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.50
Victoria—Very large; later than Linnaeus.....	.05	.15	.50
Rhubarb Roots—For prices, see page No. 22.			

RADISH—(Rettig).

Radish should be grown on light, sandy loam; and to be crisp and tender they should make a rapid growth. If the soil is moderately rich, very little, if any fertilizer is necessary. For early use, sow in frames in January or February, and continue successive sowings every two weeks. Do not sow too early in open ground, by the first of April is early enough. For such early sowing, a warm, well-sheltered situation should be selected, later sowings may follow every two or three weeks throughout the summer. Use the varieties best adapted to the different stages of the season. Sow in drills and cover seed about half an inch deep. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August, and taken up before severe frost, and stored away in a cold cellar in sand.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.



	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Early Strawberry —Earliest forcing radish; roots small and round; color, red.	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$1.75
Cincinnati Market —Long red, extra fine sort for home garden. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Crimson Giant —Round red, large and does not become pithy or hollow. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Early Scarlet Turnip —Medium size, round red, small top. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
White Icicle —Long white, very brittle, will grow in 3 weeks. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Early Long Scarlet Short Top —Noted for its small top; color red; long and slender. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Golden Globe —Globe shaped; color yellow, quick grower. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
White Box —A large, globe-shaped white variety, used by market gardeners. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
White Stuttgart —Fine for summer sowing, does not become pithy; color white. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Chartier —Long red, tipped white, used by hotels. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Early White Turnip —An early round white, best early variety. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Early Scarlet Globe —Similar to deep Scarlet Turnip. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
White Tipped Scarlet Turnip —Round red; tips white; very showy. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
French Breakfast —Oval form; scarlet tipped with white. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Non Plus Ultra —The smallest top and earliest forcing radish. Round, scarlet, very crisp and tender. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Yellow Summer Turnip —Skin a bronzy yellow. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Mixed —A mixture of those varieties sure to produce at all seasons. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75

WINTER RADISHES.

Round Black Spanish —A very large, round sort, for fall or winter use. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Long Black Spanish —Differs from the above only in shape. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Mammoth White —The largest radish grown; color white. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
White Strasburg —Oblong in shape; pure white, and fine for winter use. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Chinese Rose Winter —A half long sort, thicker at the bottom than top; color red. . . . .	.05	.15	.50	1.75

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT—(Haferwurz).

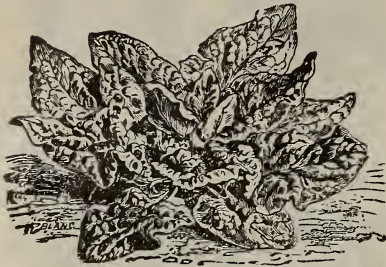
Sow the seed early in Spring in rows twelve inches apart and one deep; thin plants to four inches apart in row. For Winter use dig and place in cellar in boxes; cover roots with sand or soil. If left in ground till Spring, dig as early as possible. A deep, sandy soil is the best for good results.

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drills.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island —An excellent variety. Very smooth, fine quality, white, and grows double the size of the Long White.	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.60
Long White —Roots of medium size, white and smooth. . . . .	.05	.20	.60

Buy your seeds from a responsible house, you may have to pay more, but the best pays in the end. We have been in business for sixty-four years.

SPINACH—(Spinat).



Bloomsdale

Spinach may be grown on any ordinary soil, and its cultivation is a very simple matter. It is grown both as a Spring and Summer crop. For early use, sow in August or September, in drills 12 to 14 inches apart. At the approach of cold weather cover lightly with straw, or any handy litter. Uncover when the plants begin to make a new growth in Spring. For Summer use, sow early in Spring, in the same way as above, using rather less seed. If the plants stand too thick, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. A liberal dressing of good manure should be used. The land can hardly be made too rich.

One ounce sows 100 feet of drill. 15 to 20 lbs. per acre in drills. 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, broadcast. One-half pound is sufficient for a medium garden.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Bloomsdale—Used by market gardeners; leaves curled and crimped.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.55	\$2.00
New Zealand—Best for summer use; largest yielder of all varieties.....	.05	.15	.55	2.00



Early White Bush

SQUASH—(Speise Kuerbis).

Squashes being very tender, should not be planted too early, as they make a very rapid growth; they will have ample time to mature after the weather becomes settled and warm. The summer varieties should be planted in hills three or four feet apart each way; later sorts about twice this distance. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, as there is much danger of loss from bugs. When well grown, thin to three or four plants in each hill; leave the most vigorous vines. Cultivate well, and keep the ground clear of weeds.

Called Cymling in the South.

Summer squash requires one ounce to 30 hills. Winter varieties one ounce to 15 hills and 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Warted Hubbard—The standard winter variety; color, dark green; surface warted.....	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.00
Boston Marrow—The earliest of all the fall sorts; ready for use soon after summer sorts.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Early White Bush Scallop—A scalloped sort; best for early use.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Mammoth White Bush Scallop—Similar to the Early White, but much larger.....	.05	.10	.30	1 00
Early Yellow Bush Scallop—The largest and best yellow scalloped-shaped squash.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Summer Golden Crookneck—Very large, early, an old standard.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Mammoth Chili—Grows to enormous size; valuable for feeding stock.....	.05	.10	.30	1.00

TOBACCO—(Tabak).

The seed is sown from February to April in open beds. Ground must be clean, very finely pulverized, raked fine and smooth. It is customary to burn over the top of the bed by piling brush or litter to destroy weed seeds and add fertility for the young plants. After sowing, beds are protected with thin cotton cloth similar to cheese cloth to protect them from tobacco flies. About June 1st it is set in rich or highly fertilized ground in rows 3½ x 3 feet. Cultivate often and destroy worms by applying Paris Green with a Leggett's Champion Paris Green Gun or Little Giant Duster.

One ounce sows 50 square yards, sufficient to set 2 or 3 acres.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Connecticut Seed Leaf—The variety extensively grown in the Northern and Middle States, on account of its early maturity.....	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.65
Havana—Imported seed, highly flavored.....	.05	.40	1.25
White Burley—A standard kind largely grown in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. Large grower, broad leaves.....	.05	.30	1.00

Please order as soon after you get this catalogue as possible, and then you will have the seeds when planting time comes.

TOMATO—(Liebes Apfel).

Of Tomatoes the varieties are numerous, some of them being very distinctive. However, there are many sorts of the large red varieties annually introduced and represented as being superior to all others which, as a rule, do not show variation enough to be classed as distinct varieties. The seed may be sown in hotbeds, with good bottom heat, in February or March; and, when the plants are 2 or 3 inches high, transplant into other frames about 4 or 5 inches apart each way, or boxes or single pots which are to remain in the frames. Set the plants out in open ground, not earlier than the first week in May. Being very tender they will not bear the least frost. Choose a light, sandy, or gravelly loam, in a well-sheltered situation, and with a southern exposure if possible, as early fruit is desirable. In such a location the plants may be set about 4 feet apart each way, using a large shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill. On rich soils but little, if any, manure is necessary; and the plants will need to stand about 6 feet apart each way.

Insects and Blight—For the green worm which eats the foliage, use Hellebore, either dry or in solution, or Paris Green mixed with water at the rate of 1 lb. to 150 gallons and spray. For rot, blight and other diseases, spray the plants with Bordeaux Mixture in solution, commencing early.

One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.



Dwarf Champion

RED VARIETIES—EARLY.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.
Chalk's Early Jewell—Scarlet red; ripens early; nearly round.....	\$0.05	\$0.25	\$0.90
Earliana—Deep scarlet, very early; large; quite smooth.....	.05	.25	.90

—MAIN CROP.

Coreless—Bright red, large; solid variety; globe shaped; no green core.....	.05	.25	.90
Favorite (Livingston's)—Bright red, smooth, of good size.....	.05	.25	.90
Stone—Scarlet, large, smooth, solid; everybody's favorite.....	.05	.25	.90
Trophy—Bright red, very large, solid; generally smooth.....	.05	.25	.90

PINK OR PURPLE VARIETIES—EARLY.

Acme—Bright pink, good size; very solid and smooth.....	.05	.25	.90
Dwarf Champion—Purplish pink, stiff vines; called Tree tomato.....	.05	.25	.90
Early Detroit—Purplish pink, free from cracking and blighting.....	.05	.25	.90
June Pink—Purplish pink, earliest, much desired.....	.05	.25	.90
Magnus—Purplish pink, potato leaved foliage.....	.05	.25	.90

—MAIN CROP.

Beauty (Livingston's)—Purplish pink, large, solid, smooth.....	.05	.25	.90
Buckeye State—Purplish pink, very large, smooth, firm.....	.05	.25	.90
Cincinnati Purple—Dark purplish pink, round, solid, splendid flavor.....	.05	.25	.90
Ponderosa—Purplish pink, large and finest for home use.....	.05	.40	1.35
Tucker's Favorite—Purple; best for main crop, medium size.....	.05	.25	.90
Wilder's Globe—Glossy rose, tinged purple; nearly round, productive.....	.05	.25	.90

YELLOW.

Yellow Peach—Shaped like a peach and has a peach appearance.....	.05	.25	.90
Golden Queen—Fruit large and smooth, yellow with a slight blush of red; smooth and shaped like best red varieties.....	.05	.25	.90

RUTABAGA.

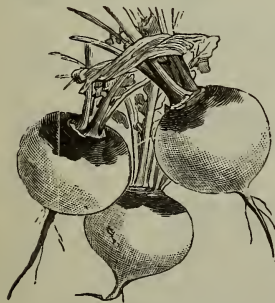
Swedish or Russian Turnip—The Swedish or Rutabaga varieties should be sown in drills 15 to 18 inches apart, at any time from June 1st to the middle of July, using about one pound of seed per acre. The plants should be thinned to about 6 or 8 inches apart.

Improved Purple Top Rutabaga	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
—The best swede turnip grown; flesh cream yellow.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.45	\$1.65

TURNIP—(Weise Ruebe).

Fall turnips may be sown from the first of July to August fifteenth, or in favorable season even later. These varieties are also used for early crops, the seeds being sown in April. They require very rich, loamy soil; if grown very quick, you will find them very sweet. Sow the seed broadcast upon an even surface, using about one pound of seed per acre.

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. One pound will sow an acre.



Purple Top White Globe



Purple Top Strap Leaf.

Purple Top Strap Leaf—The best flat variety for early or late crop.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	¼-lb .55	Lb. 2.00
Purple Top White Globe—A good keeper and yielder; more sown than any other variety.....	.05	.15	.55	2.00
Purple Top Milan—Two weeks earlier than any other variety.....	.05	.20	.65	2.50
Cowhorn—Color white; little green at the top; carrot like shape.....	.05	.10	.25	.80
Seven Top—Cultivated in south for tops, which are used for greens.....	.05	.15	.40	1.40
White Egg—An egg-shaped variety; flesh white; fine grained; mild and sweet.....	.05	.15	.40	1.40
Early White Flat Dutch—Excellent garden variety; best for spring sowing.....	.05	.15	.40	1.40
Yellow Globe—Smooth skinned and pale yellow color.....	.05	.15	.40	1.40
Yellow Aberdeen, Purple Top—Deep yellow, reddish purple top, solid.....	.05	.15	.40	1.40



SELECTED SEED POTATOES (Kartoffel).

The seed stock we offer is grown for us by the most reliable growers. The stock is carefully selected, free from rot and scab, and shipped in burlap bars holding two and two and a half bushels. There is no one thing that we sell in the line of seeds that is more important to change each season than seed potatoes. As it is impossible to grow just the right quantity of each variety to supply the demand, we would request our customers to give us first and possibly a second choice in case we should be out of varieties ordered. Prices vary. Will quote prices upon application.

Culture—Potatoes are planted in rows 27 to 30 inches apart, dropping the potatoes 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows. It takes 9 to 12 bushels to plant an acre according to size of potatoes and distance of rows apart. Plant for early crop as soon as the ground can be gotten in condition. For late crop, in July or 1st of August is best.

Insect Remedies—For the Potato Bug, Paris Green is most effective remedy and on large areas had better be applied with a Leggett's Little Giant Duster. For a small garden, mixing with land plaster, 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of plaster and dusting; or if sprayed use one pound of Paris Green to 100 gallons of water. Slug Shot can be used in small gardens if desired. For preventing Blight and increasing growth of vines and yield of potatoes, spray with Bordeaux Mixture two or three times. It has wonderful results. Paris Green can be used mixed with it if desired.

Early Ohio—Red River Stock. The most profitable for early or main crop.

Early Rose—The well-known variety, early and prolific.

Early Triumph—Extra early, bright red skin, flesh white, almost round.

Chicago Market—A good yielder, early and good size, very popular.

White Star—Large oblong shape, fine appearing, good for main crop.

Irish Cobbler—Cream white color, ripens uniformly, and keeps well.

Carmen No. 3—Enormously prolific, averaging nearly a pound apiece; very uniform in shape, white skinned, few and shallow eyes; flesh snow-white and of exceptionally fine cooking qualities.

SWEET POTATOES.

We carry in stock the best sort of seed grown by reliable planters. Varieties, Yellow and Red Jersey, Red Bermuda and South-ern Queen. Prices variable. Write for quotations. Cannot be shipped until about April 1st.

VEGETABLE PLANTS and ROOTS.

Prices do not include prepayment by mail or express.

On Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery and Sweet Potato plants, add 5c dozen; 25c per 100, if sent by mail. On Egg, Pepper and Tomato Plants, add 10c dozen; 40c per 100, if sent by mail.

We grow all our Vegetable Plants. We ship all plants direct from our farm, and can guarantee them fresh on arrival. Can fill almost any order on short notice.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Two year-old.

	100	500	1000
Conover's Colossal.....	\$1.00	\$3.25	\$6.00
Palmetto.....	1.00	3.50	6.50

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.

(Ready about April 1st.)

	Per doz.	Per 100
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	\$0.60	
Louisville Drumhead.....	.60	

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.

(Ready in June.)

	Per doz.	Per 100
Large Late Drumhead.....	\$0.60	
Large Late Flat Dutch.....	.60	

CAULIFLOWER.

(Ready April 1st.)

	Per doz.	Per 100
Early Snowball.....	\$0.30	\$1.75
Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	.30	1.75

CELERY PLANTS.

(Ready June to August.)

	Per doz.	Per 100
White Plume.....	\$0.60	
Golden Heart.....	.60	
Golden Self-Blanching.....	.60	

CHIVES.

	Each	Per doz.
Good Clumps.....	\$0.10	\$1.00

EGG PLANTS.

(Ready in May.)

	Per doz.	Per 100
New York Improved.....	\$0.40	\$3.00

HORSE RADISH SETS.

	Per dozen.....	Per hundred.....	Per thousand.....
	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$6.00

KOHL RABI.

	Per doz.	Per 100	Per 1,000
Early White Vienna.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$4.00

PEPPER PLANTS.

	Per doz.	Per 100
Large Bell or Bull Nose.....	\$0.30	\$1.75
Ruby King.....	.30	1.75
Long Red Cayenne.....	.30	1.75

RHUBARB ROOTS.

(Ready April 1st.)

	Each	Per doz.
Single Eye.....	\$0.05	\$0.50
Small Clumps.....	.10	1.00
Large Clumps.....	.25	2.50

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

(Ready early in June.)

	Per doz.	Per 100
Nasemond Yellow.....	\$0.50	
Jersey Yellow.....	.50	
Red Bermuda.....	.50	
Southern Queen.....	.50	

TOMATO PLANTS.

(Ready about April 10th.)

Acme, Stone, Dwarf Champion, Buckeye State, Truck-er's Favorite, Ponderosa, Earliana, June Pink, etc.

	Per doz.	Per 100
Not Transplanted.....	\$0.25	\$1.50
Transplanted.....	.30	2.00

We sell Pure Bred Poultry, Hatching Eggs and Day Old Chicks.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

FOR ALL INSECT PESTS AND FUNGUS GROWTH.

Arsenate of Lead—One of the best and most effective of poisonous insecticides for leaf-eating insects, and more especially adapted to trees and shrubs, as it adheres to the foliage better. It is not so liable to be washed off by rains, and does not burn. We can supply Arsenate of Lead either in paste form to be diluted with water, 3 lbs. to 50 gallons, or in dry form for dusting or dissolving. The dry form is about twice as strong as the paste.

Arsenate of Lead (Dry powder). This form extensively used. Is easily suspended in water. 1 lb. equal to 2 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead in paste form

For potatoes use 2 to 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water; applying 50 gallons or more per acre. For all other purposes use 1 to 1½ pounds to 50 gallons of water, or one teaspoonful to 1 gallon of water. It is best to reduce to a thin paste by mixing with a small amount of water, before putting into spray tank. On tender foliaged Trees and Plants add about two pounds of lime to each 50 gallons spray liquid. ½ lb. pkg., 35c; 1 lb. pkg., 60c; 5 lb. pkg., \$2.50.

Arsenate of Lead (Paste). For Potatoes use 4 to 6 pounds to 50 gallons of water, applying 50 gallons or more per acre. For all other purposes use 2 to 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water. Mix with the required amount, enough water to make a thin paste before putting into the spray tank. On tender foliaged Trees and Plants add about two pounds of lime to each 50 gallons of spray liquid. 1 lb. can, 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

"Black Leaf 40." It is a concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine by weight. Soft-bodied sucking insects may be effectively controlled by spraying with "Black Leaf 40." For Aphis indoors use ¾-pint "BLACK LEAF 40" to 100 gallons of water or 1 teaspoonful to 1 gallon of water. For outside use apply solution double strength. Several formulas for destroying other sucking insects on each package. This is also a contact remedy. 1 oz. bottle, 25c; ¼-lb. tin, 75c; 2-lb. tin, \$2.50; 10-lb. tin, \$10.75.

Bordeaux Mixture. This is a preventive of plant diseases, especially apple scab, rust on melons, beans, hollyhocks, etc., besides rot and mildew. Bordeaux Mixture may be applied alone or combined with arsenate of lead or Paris green for codling moths, Potato beetles, caterpillars, and chewing insects in general.

Bordeaux Mixture (Dry form). As above, but used at rate of 1 lb. to 5 gals. of water, as it is in powder form containing no water. (Not mailab_e) Price, 5 lbs., \$1.50; lb. 40

Bordeaux Mixture (Paste). Use in the proportion of 8 to 10 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. Do not use on Peach, Japanese Plum or other tender foliaged plants unless diluted to one-half strength. 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 1 lb. 30

Bug Death—A non-poisonous preparation very effective on Rose-bushes, Grape-vines, house plants and vegetables. It is sure death to potato, squash and cucumber bugs, currant, gooseberry and tomato worms. It also prevents blight and can be used either dry or in water. It is not injurious and can be used freely in the dry form. Applied while the dew is on the plants as a powder, adheres better. If used as a wet spray, stir thoroughly 12 or 15 lbs. of Bug Death in 3 gals. of water, then pour the mixture into 60 gals. of water. 3 lbs., 40c; 5 lbs., 60c; 12½ lbs., \$1.25; lb. 20

Cut Worm Killer (Sterlingworth)—Produces quick results and the most effective cut worm killer yet introduced. It is non-poisonous to the user or animals. To protect the plants place the killer around the plant when grown in hills, and if grown in rows place the killer on both sides of the rows. Never sprinkle on the plants. It is so alluring to cut worms that they are attracted to it in place of any vegetation. One pound sufficient for 175 plants in hills and for 150 feet of drill. In sprinkler top cans. Lb. 25

Fish Oil Soap (Whale Oil Soap)—For mild forms of scale. An excellent Summer spray. For San Jose scale and all soft shell insects. Makes a good wash the consistency of thick paint for trees and plants where bark is affected by insects; also for smearing on trunks of trees as a preventive against worms. Dissolve ¼ lb. to a gallon of water. Price, lb. 20

Grafting Wax—¼ lb., 15c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Hellebore—A white powder, either dusted on plants or applied as solution. 1 oz. to 3 gals. water. Ideal material for killing currant worms, rose slugs, caterpillars and other soft-shell insects. Less poisonous and safer to use than Paris Green when fruits and vegetables are nearly ripe. Price, ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; ½ lb. 20

Grape Dust—A fungicide. Readily diffusable light-weight powder. Very efficient in preventing blight and destroying mildew. 5 lbs., 75c; 1-lb. carton 20

Kerosene Emulsion—That will destroy all sucking insects, such as scale, plant and bark lice, pea louse, etc. One of the best and most convenient insecticides to use on flowering plants and shrubbery. Dilute 1 pint to 30 to 50 for tender plants, and 1 pint to 20 to 30 for fruits and vegetables. Price, 1 gallon, \$1.00; 1 quart, 40

Lime Sulphur Solution—A liquid compound now extensively used for all scale insects on trees and shrubs and it is also of benefit for fungous diseases of the bark, etc., as can be treated in winter. It must be diluted and applied with a spray pump while the trees are dormant, after the leaves have fallen in fall and before the buds swell in spring. It can be used quite strong—say 1 gallon to 11 gallons of water—during December, January and February, but earlier or later than these months it will be safer to dilute it, 1 gallon to 30 to 40 of water. Lime-Sulphur is being largely used as a Summer spray now, and is especially desirable as a mixture with Arsenate of Lead, the proportion usually being 1 gallon of Lime Sulphur and 2 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 40 gallons of water. Prices per ¼ gal., 50c; gal., 75c; 5 gal., \$2.75; ½ barrel (25 gal.), \$6.50; barrel (about 50 gal.), \$11.00. Special prices in large lots. Per qt. 30

S. W. Dry Lime-Sulphur. Is a combination of Lime and Sulphur which can be used not only as a dormant spray but also as a summer spray in combination with Arsenate of Lead. From 10 to 12 pounds of S. W. Dry Powdered Lime-Sulphur should be used with 50 gallons of water, for a dormant spray. From 2 to 3 pounds of 50 gallons of water in combination with 1½ pounds of Dry Powdered Arsenate of Lead or Paste Arsenate of Lead should be used for summer spraying on all seed fruits such as Apples, Pears and Quinces, and half this strength on all stone fruits 5-lb. can, \$1.00; 1-lb. can 25

Paris Green—A strong and effective poison for potato bugs and other leaf-eating insects. Can be applied either dry or in a solution of water; if dry use Leggett's Dry Powder Gun; if diluted use 1 lb. of Paris Green to 100 to 200 gallons of water, or 1 lb. to 100 lbs. of Land Plaster. Paris Green acts a little quicker than Arsenate of Lead, but washes off more easily. It is better to use on garden crops or tobacco, and Arsenate of Lead is best for trees. Paris Green and Bordeaux Mixture give excellent results on potatoes, the Paris Green killing the bugs and the Bordeaux preventing blight. Price, lb., 70c; ½ lb., 40c; ¼ lb. 25
Prices on larger quantities will be quoted.

Slug Shot—A non-poisonous powder and a very popular insecticide; it requires no further mixing or preparation, easily applied and not injurious or dangerous to animals, the person applying it, or fruits and vegetables treated. Very effectual in destroying potato bugs, and beetles, green and black fly, slugs, worms, caterpillars, etc. Price, 5 lbs., 55c; 10 lbs., 90c. 1 lb. 20

Sulphur Powdered—Used to prevent and cure mildew on plants. 5 lbs., 50c; 1 lb. 15

Tobacco Dust, Fine—For green and black aphids, fleas, beetles, etc., Splendid fertilizer and preventive for insects in the ground and around roots. Price, 5 lbs., 35c; 10 lbs., 60c; 25-lb. bag, \$1.25; 50-lb. bag, \$2.25; 100-lb. bag, \$4.00. Per lb. 10

Tree Tanglefoot—No crawling insect can pass a band of tree tanglefoot. Apply early in the spring—before the caterpillars commence to crawl and again in the fall if troubled with the fall Canker worm. One pound for a six-foot band 4 inches wide, 1-16 inch thick. Price, 3-lb. can, \$1.45. 1-lb. can. 50

Wilder's Evergreen Lawn Seed NONE BETTER FEW AS GOOD

Upon no one thing does so much depend in making beautiful home grounds as upon a good lawn, for without that velvety green carpet, no place, however lavishly planned or grandly built, looks finished. The average person who buys a few pounds of grass seed and sows it on a hard-baked soil usually feels he has done his full duty and lays the subsequent failure of the seed at the door of the seedsman. The real lover of nature and the beautiful need never be disappointed in his lawn if care is used in the preparation of the soil and selection of his grass seed.

To obtain a good Lawn Grass Mixture, it is necessary that the best possible seed of fine grasses be used in the combination, embracing such varieties as are of neat, close growth, extreme hardiness, and adapted to produce a quick, permanent sod. Judicious selection of seed, knowledge of the habits, vigor, quality and hardiness of varieties used in the mixture can only be gained by thorough and practical tests under different climatic and soil conditions. We offer our Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed Mixture, composed of a thoroughly balanced combination of various native and foreign fine-leaved, deep-rooting grasses of interweaving habit, that will flourish under varied soil and climatic conditions, and which may be depended upon to produce a beautiful, compact evergreen sod that will resist tramping and hard usage, and at the same time present that handsome, velvety appearance so much desired.

Watering the lawn is not as necessary as is popularly imagined. The only time it is needful is in time of drought. Surface sprinkling is responsible for the poor appearance of many lawns. It has a natural tendency to make the roots seek the best supply of moisture, which in this condition would be near the surface. A deep-rooted lawn is the best. If you must water, water thoroughly. Take the nozzle off the hose and let the stream flow continuously for a couple of hours, then move and water another section.

DIRECTIONS:—The following directions may be found useful to those who are not familiar with lawn making. First get the ground in good shape and be sure that the surface is smooth and well drained. An application of sheep manure, at the rate of ten pounds to three hundred square feet, or pure bone meal in the same proportion, will be very beneficial. On larger lawns use four bushels of grass seed to the acre and one thousand pounds of fertilizer. After spreading the fertilizer, the surface should be carefully raked and rolled. After sowing the ground should again be lightly raked and rolled. One pound of our seed will sow 300 square feet. Four or five bushels per acre for new lawns being about the amount required. For renovating purpose, use only one-half the amount used on a new lawn.

½ lb., 15c; 1 pound, 30c; 3½ lbs., \$1.00; 8 lbs., \$2.25; 16 lbs., (1 bushel).....\$4.00

SPECIAL MIXTURE FOR SHADED LAWNS.

Shady Place Mixture—Where the ground is bare or covered with moss in shaded places around large trees or the house, the soil is usually sour and poor. Use twenty pounds of sheep manure and ten pounds of air-slacked lime to each three hundred square feet, after raking off the moss. Spade this in thoroughly to sweeten and fertilize the soil. Fine grasses selected especially for shaded places.....

	Lb.	5 Lbs.	16 Lbs.
.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$4.00

A lawn once seeded with **WILDER'S EVERGREEN LAWN SEED** will last for years, but reseed every year a little to keep your lawn in the best condition.

Kentucky Blue Grass—The Old Reliable.....pound \$0.30; 3½ pounds \$1.00; bushel 14 pounds \$3.75.

FERTILIZERS.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE.

This is a pure natural manure and one of the most nutritious foods for plants. Its effect is immediate. It is very rich, safe and gives quick results. It will give excellent results on flower beds, lawns or in vegetable gardens, as it contains all the elements for promoting a quick, luxuriant growth, as well as adding body to the plant. Can be used either in dry form or dissolved to make a liquid manure. If applied dry, no raking off is required as it does not disfigure the grounds, nor does it contain seeds of foul weeds, nor offensive odor.

Is especially desirable for lawns, producing a quick luxuriant growth of rich, green color, that will enable the grass to withstand the heat and drought of summer.

DIRECTIONS—For Lawns, apply broadcast at the rate of four to six hundred lbs. per acre in February, March or April in spring, or in September or October in the fall. For pot plants, mix one part of sheep manure to six parts of soil. For use in the vegetable garden, apply either broadcast and rake in or in drills and mix slightly with the soil. For liquid application use 1 pound to 5 gallons of water.

PRICES—2 lbs for 10c; 6 lbs. for 25c; 25 lbs. for \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.25; 500 lbs., \$10.50; 1000 lbs., \$19.00; ton, \$36.00; delivered to any point in city or suburbs.

Blood (Dried)—For indoor culture of flowering plants, like roses, carnations, etc.; its chief element being nitrogen. 1 lb., 15c; 3 lbs., 35c; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$4.05; 100 lbs., \$7.65.

Bone Meal—This pulverized ground bone is excellent for rose culture and lawns. It decomposes rapidly and is more quickly effective than the coarser grade. It is excellent for mixing with soil for potting. Should be applied at the rate of 400 to 500 lbs. per acre. Analysis: Ammonia, 2%; total phos. acid,

1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.15; 50 lbs., \$2.00; per bag of 125 lbs., \$3.75.

Acid Phosphate 16%—Some soils contain a large percentage of Nitrogen and some Potash, but still are deficient in Phosphoric Acid. This must be supplied for the purpose of producing a balanced combination of fertilizer elements, by the application of 16% Acid Phosphate which produces a beneficial effect by supplying the proper proportion of Phosphoric Acid. Apply from 200 to 400 lbs. per acre. Analysis: Available phos. acid, 16%; insoluble, 1%.
5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$1.50; per bag of 125 lbs., \$2.75.

Lime (Hydrated Agricultural)—Used to correct acid soils; also to hold sandy soil together, thus making it retain more moisture. Lime also breaks up clay soils, making them easy to till. Use 1 ton to the acre. Price, 100-lb. bag, \$1.00; per ton, \$14.00.

Nitrate of Soda—Valuable for the nitrogen it contains. Is an excellent stimulant, and is used in addition to other fertilizers. Is quick in action, hastening crops to maturity. Applied after plants are above the ground by dusting or by trenching; use 100 to 500 lbs. per acre. As a liquid, 5 lbs. to 80 gals. of water; For the Home Garden apply a solution one ounce to two gallons of water. 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.15; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$4.00; 100 lbs., \$7.50.

Plant Food—Odorless, soluble, concentrated, no dirt, no smell, no seeds. Wonderful results are obtained by one or two applications. Per lb., 15c; 8 lbs., \$1.00.

MOSS, SOIL, ETC.

Moss, Green Sheet—For hanging baskets, etc. Per bale, 40c; bundle of 5 bales, \$1.50.

Potting Soil—This is a mixture specially prepared by us. It is suitable for all ordinary plants and bulbs. Peck, 20c; bushel, 75c; barrel, \$1.75.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

POULTRY SUPPLIES

For Better Poultry and More Of It.

COMMERCIAL BROODING



Increases Your Profits by Decreasing Mortality.
 1,500 Chicks Can Be Successfully Brooded Around One Stove
 No Wick, No Fumes. Self Regulating. Oil or Gas.

The cut on the right shows 1,500 chicks being successfully brooded around one Simplex Brooder Stove. The advantage to be gained in having 1000-1500 chicks in the care of one brooder, in one lot, without the use of small hovers is worthy of careful consideration. With the Simplex Brooder Stove you have only one source of heat, thereby eliminating the small oil wick burners and by doing so, reduce the labor and prevent fire.



The Simplex Brooder Stove is designed to operate in any weather. In a structure well built. One Baby Simplex will take care of 250 chicks in an 8 x 16 ft. house. Our Junior Simplex will take care of 500 chicks in a 10 x 20 ft. house, and our Senior Simplex will take care of 1500 chicks in an 18 x 24 ft. house, built according to plans furnished with each stove. A visit to the plants of the leading Poultrymen using Simplex Brooder Stoves will convince you.

Prices.

Baby Simplex Brooder Stove.....	\$16 00	Gas Burning Junior Simplex Stove.....	\$24 50
Junior Simplex Brooder Stove.....	24 50	Gas-Burning Senior Simplex Stove.....	29 50
Senior Simplex Brooder Stove.....	29 50	Gas Burner only (when ordered without stove).....	5 00
Gas-Burning Baby Simplex Stove.....	16 00	Write for catalogue of Simplex Brooder Stoves	



WILDER'S BABY CHICKS

FROM FIRST CLASS UTILITY STOCK.

To those who are not in a position to do their own hatching, we are able to offer first-class baby chicks of all the popular varieties. We are great care in selecting our breeders from whom we obtain these chicks and take every precaution to ensure our customers good vigorous chicks.

Many poultrymen have bought chicks from us for several years, which is sufficient evidence of perfect satisfaction. When chicks arrive, feed and water promptly. We ship by express, as chicks cannot be shipped by freight or parcel post.